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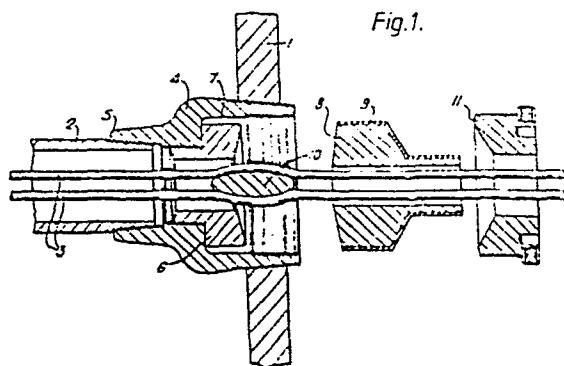
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⑯ A method of sealing conduits and a kit for use in such method.

⑰ A conduit end is sealed around one or more than one insulated conductor by using a chamber (4) having a peripheral wall, a base with an opening through it communicating with the conduit (2) and an opening opposite the base. The conductor(s) (3) extend through both openings; a pre-formed annular body of a setting resin composition (8) is inserted while in a pasty or viscous condition into the chamber to encircle the conductor or conductors. Axial pressure is then applied to the still pasty or viscous annular body to cause it to flow and form a sealing body in peripherally continuous contact with the chamber and with the, or each, insulated conductor, after which the resin composition sets. A kit for use in the method is also claimed



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TITLE MODIFIED

SEALING CONDUITS

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This invention relates to the sealing of the ends of conduits through which electric conductors pass, more especially (though not exclusively) in flame-proof electrical equipment. By the 'end' of a conduit is meant the end of an individual conduit length and not necessarily the end of the entire run of the conduit, and by 'sealing' is meant forming a seal that is pressure-tight or flame-proof or both.

In the specification of our UK patent application (accepted) 1524684 we have described a method of terminating an electric cable or conduit on electrical apparatus in which

(1) the cable or conduit end is prepared with the individual conductors projecting forwardly from an end of a surrounding protective layer of the cable or from the conduit end as the case may be;

(2) the cable or conduit is secured in a first gland member, having a passage through which the cable or conduit passes and which has an enlarged section at its forward end, with the end of the protective layer or conduit in the enlarged section;

(3) a quantity of hardenable insulating compound is applied, in a pasty or viscous condition, so as to fill and stand proud of the enlarged section of the passage in the first gland member and to adhere to the parts of the cable or conduit and conductors within it;

(4) a second gland member, having a passage with an enlarged section at its rear end, is assembled with the first gland member so as to enclose the insulating

compound to an extent sufficient to allow generation of pressure in the compound;

(5) the first and second gland members are drawn together before the insulating compound has hardened so as to press the compound into firm contact with the cable; and

(6) the termination is secured to the electrical apparatus by mechanically engaging at least one of the gland members;

10 the present invention provides a related method of and a kit for sealing a conduit end which is more convenient and more reliable when (as is usually the case) the cross-sectional area of the conduit is considerably larger than the total cross-sectional area of the insulated 15 conductor(s).

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, a method of sealing a conduit end around one or more than one insulated conductor comprises: providing a chamber having a peripheral wall, a base with an 20 opening through it communicating with the conduit, and an opening opposite the base, the conductor, or all the conductors, extending through both openings; performing an annular body of a setting resin composition in a pasty or viscous condition and inserting it in 25 that condition into the chamber to encircle the conductor or conductors; and applying axial pressure to the still pasty or viscous annular body to cause it to flow and form a sealing body in peripherally continuous contact

with the chamber and with the, or each, insulated conductor; and allowing or causing the resin composition to set.

In some cases the chamber may be formed integrally with the conduit, but in most cases it will be a separate component (or an assembly of more than one component) screwed or otherwise connected to the conduit end; a flameproof screw threaded connection is usually preferred. The chamber will usually be a 'hub' that connects the conduit end to the wall of electrical apparatus.

The opening in the base of the chamber will usually have a cross-sectional area in the range from 0.4-1.5 times the cross-sectional area of the conduit, but could be larger or (if the number and/or size of the conductor(s) in the conduit is small) smaller. In most cases a circular opening is preferred, but its shape could be varied to provide a reduced clearance around a particular group of conductors, or for other reasons, if desired. The opposite side of the chamber is preferably completely open.

When there is more than one insulated conductor, and more especially when there are more than two, it is preferable to insert an auxiliary preformed body of the resin composition between them in the chamber before applying pressure and preferably before the annular body is inserted, to facilitate sealing of interstices

between the conductors.

Preferably the annular body of the resin composition is formed on a carrier that determines its form at least in part. If the carrier comprises a part that lines the bore of the annular body, which is advantageous, it will in most cases be necessary to remove at least that part of it before or during compression and in this case it, or the part to be removed, should be made of or coated with a material to which the resin composition does not adhere; preferably it is not removed until the annular body is in position in the chamber or nearly so, as the carrier then helps to avoid smearing of the resin composition. In other cases the carrier may be a permanent part of the seal.

The resin composition is preferably a resin putty, and we prefer to use an epoxy resin putty, such as that sold by the Applicant Company under the trademark BICASEAL. Putties based on acrylic, polyester and polyurethane setting resins are also suitable for most applications.

Axial pressure can conveniently be applied by a member urged into the open side of the chamber by screw action; when this member is threaded and directly screwed to the chamber wall, it preferably bears on the annular body of resin composition through an intermediate member that does not rotate with it, in order to avoid imposing rotary shearing motion on the resin composition.

or alternatively the member may be coated, or made of, low adhesion material. In other cases the use of an intermediate member is optional, but in some cases the use of suitably shaped intermediate members both in this position and between the resin composition and the base of the chamber may be desirable to prevent the resin adhering to the walls of the chamber and so allow the termination to be unscrewed without damaging the resin seal; in this case at least one of the intermediate members needs to be sealed to the chamber in a fluid-tight and/or flameproof manner, e.g. by a suitable sealing ring, a controlled flame gap (flameproof path) or, where practicable, a screw thread.

In one useful flame-gap arrangement, annular faces on the intermediate member and the outer member of the chamber may be so shaped that they form between them a path of tortuous configuration, such path forming all or part of the required length of the flameproof path between the members.

Preferably, the tortuous path is formed by providing on each annular surface a plurality of upstanding, spaced, concentric endless ribs defining between them a plurality of spaced, concentric endless troughs, ribs on each of said annular surfaces entering troughs in the other of said annular surfaces. In this case the annular surfaces on the tubular body and on the second annular body preferably lie in planes normal to the axis of the body, and the ribs and troughs may be tightly engaged or slightly spaced apart.

The ribs of each annular surface and the troughs on the other annular surface in which the ribs enter

may be of any convenient cross-sectional shape and size, but, preferably, each rib and inter-engaging trough is of substantially triangular cross-section. Other cross-sectional shapes which the ribs and troughs may take include rectangular and sinusoidal. Preferably, all ribs on both annular surfaces are of substantially the same cross-sectional shape and size as one another.

In one alternative arrangement, the tortuous path is formed by making each annular surface of a stepped configuration comprising a plurality of spaced, concentric endless steps. For ease of manufacture, preferably the circumferential surface defining each step is parallel to the axis of the body and the annular surface defining each step lies in a plane normal to the axis of the body. The step surfaces may tightly engage one another or be slightly spaced apart.

Preferably pressure continues to be applied until the resinous compound extrudes from the chamber through one or both of the openings around the insulated conductor(s).

The invention includes a kit for sealing a conduit end around one or more than one insulated conductor comprising: a chamber having a peripheral wall, a base with an opening through it for communicating with the conduit and/or an opening opposite the base; a supply of a setting resin compound; a carrier for holding a pre-formed annular body of the compound in a pasty or viscous condition during insertion into the chamber; and means for applying pressure to the annular body when in the

chamber to cause to flow and to produce a sealing body in peripherally continuous contact with the chamber and with the, or each, insulated conductor.

The invention also includes an electrical installation including a seal made by the method or by 5 means of the kit described.

In order that the invention may more readily be understood, a description is given, by way of example only, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

10 Figures 1 and 2 are sectional views illustrating two stages of a method in accordance with the present invention;

15 Figure 3 is a view illustrating a stage similar to that of Figure 1 of another form of the invention;

Figure 4 shows an alternative carrier for use in the present invention;

Figures 5-7 show three successive stages in a third method in accordance with the invention; and

20 Figure 8 shows another form of the invention.

In the illustrated forms of the present invention, flameproof sealing connection is effected between a wall 1 of electric apparatus and a conduit 2, which contains two (or more) electric conductors 3, 25 having a combined cross-sectional area considerably smaller than that of conduit 2.

In the method illustrated by Figures 1 and 2 a cylindrical hub 4 is screwed into the wall and has a

base 5 into which is screwed conduit 2, both screw threads being flameproof. The conductors are inserted either before or after these parts are screwed together. An annular element 6 is screwed in a flameproof manner inside the hub 4, and an annular gap 7 is formed around it. A suitable quantity of BICASEAL resin putty is mixed and preformed into an annular body 8 in a carrier 9 having an open-ended frusto-conical shell; a pellet 10 of the same resin putty is placed between the conductors 3 in order to help fill any interstices between them and reduce the risk that the conductors 3 will so engage one another as to exclude the resin composition from an area between them. Carrier 9 is then inserted within hub 4 and is urged towards element 6 by screwing cap 11 into the open end of hub 4. The resin forming body 8 is compressed between the annular element 6 and the carrier 9 and flows radially inwardly to fill spaces between element 6, carrier 9 and the conductors 3. Eventually the resin is extruded from the hub 4 as shown in Figure 2 in order to give visual evidence of an effective seal.

If it were desired to provide for the termination formed between conduit 2 and wall 1 to be unscrewed without damaging the resin seal and afterwards re-assembled, the element 6 would need to be secured without directly screwing it in the hub 4, e.g. by using an annular threaded securing ring; the carrier 9 and element 6

could still be made of a material to which the resin adheres.

In the modified method illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, a mandrel 12 is inserted in the carrier 9 before resin is placed in the carrier; this simplifies shaping of the resin and protects the resin body from loss of material through contact with the conductors as carrier 9 is brought into position. Mandrel 12 is coated with a silicone release agent to prevent resin from adhering and once carrier 9 is located in hub 4, the mandrel is removed, after which the same procedure is followed as in the method of Figures 1 and 2.

In the alternative method of figures 5-7, a cup-like carrier 22 is temporarily assembled with a stepped circular mandrel 21 (coated with silicone release agent), filled with prepared setting resin compound 23, and removed from the mandrel. The carrier, with the annular resin body so formed, is carefully inserted into the base of hub 24. The carrier prevents adhesion of the resin to the hub and so no member equivalent to the element 6 in Figures 1-4 is needed; a ferrule 25 prevents the resin from adhering to the cap 26. The procedure is otherwise the same as in the other methods described. The thread connecting the cap 26 to the hub 24 may need to be longer than the corresponding thread in figures 1-4 if full flameproof

requirements are to be met.

When a seal that is flameproof but not pressure-tight is required, a continuous open flame gap can be ensured by providing ribs or other spacers on either or both of the 5 intermediate member and the outer member of the chamber at an appropriate position or positions along the length of the flame gap.

Figure 8 illustrates a termination in accordance with the invention in which the chamber includes an outer 10 member comprising the components 4 and 11 and an inner member comprising the components 6 and 9, all as in figures 1 and 2 except that, to increase the length of the path between the intermediate and outer members, the members 9 and 11 have annular faces 44 and 45 respectively 15 formed with ribs 48 and 49 that interfit to form a tortuous path between them.

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CLAIMS

1. A method of sealing a conduit end around one or more than one insulated conductor comprising: providing a chamber having a peripheral wall, a base with an opening through it communicating with the conduit, and an opening opposite the base, the conductor, or all the conductors, extending through both openings; inserting a setting resin composition in a pasty or viscous condition into the chamber; and applying axial pressure to the still pasty or viscous composition to cause it to flow and form a sealing body in peripherally continuous contact with the chamber and with the, or each, insulated conductor; and allowing or causing the resin composition to set; characterised in that the resin composition is inserted into the chamber in a form comprising a preformed annular body which encircles the conductor or conductors.
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1 comprising sealing round more than one insulated conductor characterised in that the form of the resin composition also includes a pellet that is inserted between the conductors in the chamber.
3. A method according to Claim 2, characterised in that the pellet is inserted in the chamber before the preformed annular body.
4. A method according to any one of Claims 1-3, characterised in that the annular body is preformed in or on a carrier prior to insertion of the body into the chamber.
5. A method according to Claim 4, characterised in that

the carrier comprises a part lining the bore of the resin body and that part of the carrier is removed before or during application of axial pressure.

6. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding 5 claims in which the chamber includes an intermediate member which the resin contacts and an outer member in flameproof engagement with the intermediate member characterised in that annular faces on the intermediate member and the outer member are so shaped that they form between them a path of 10 tortuous configuration, such path forming all or part of the required length of the flameproof path between the members.

7. A method as claimed in Claim 6 in which the tortuous path is formed by providing on each annular surface a plurality of upstanding, spaced, concentric endless ribs 15 defining between them a plurality of spaced, concentric endless troughs, ribs on each of said annular surfaces entering troughs in the other of said annular surfaces.

8. A method as claimed in Claim 6 characterised in that the tortuous path is formed by making each annular surface 20 of a stepped configuration comprising a plurality of spaced, concentric endless steps.

9. A kit for sealing a conduit end around one or more than one insulated conductor comprising: a chamber having a peripheral wall, a base with an opening through it for 25 communicating with the conduit and an opening opposite the base; a supply of a setting resin compound; and means for applying pressure to the resin compound when in the chamber to cause it to flow and to produce a sealing body in peripherally continuous contact with the chamber and with 30 the, or each, insulated conductor; characterised by including a carrier for holding a preformed annular body of the compound in a pasty or viscous condition during insertion into the chamber.

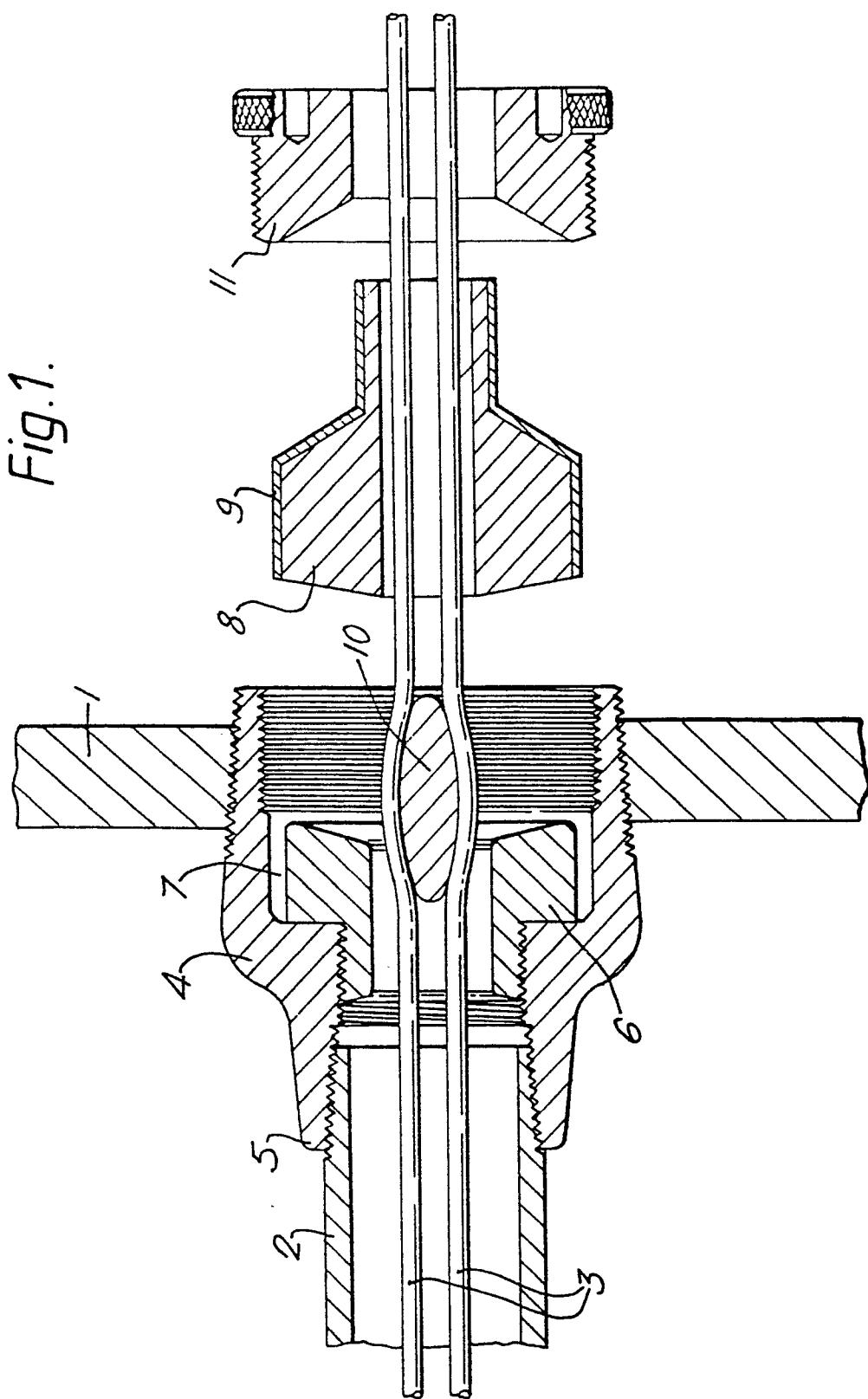
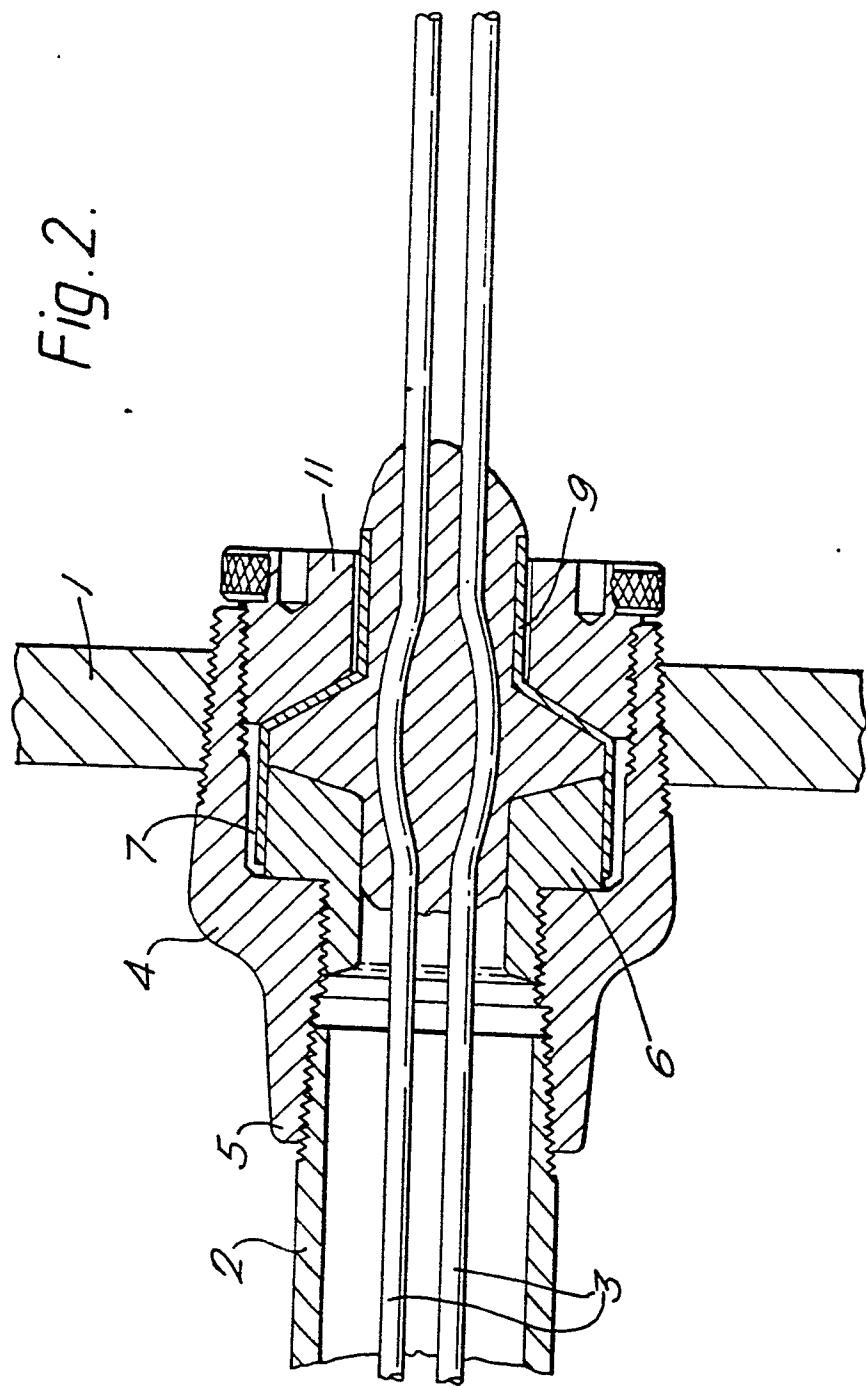


Fig. 2.



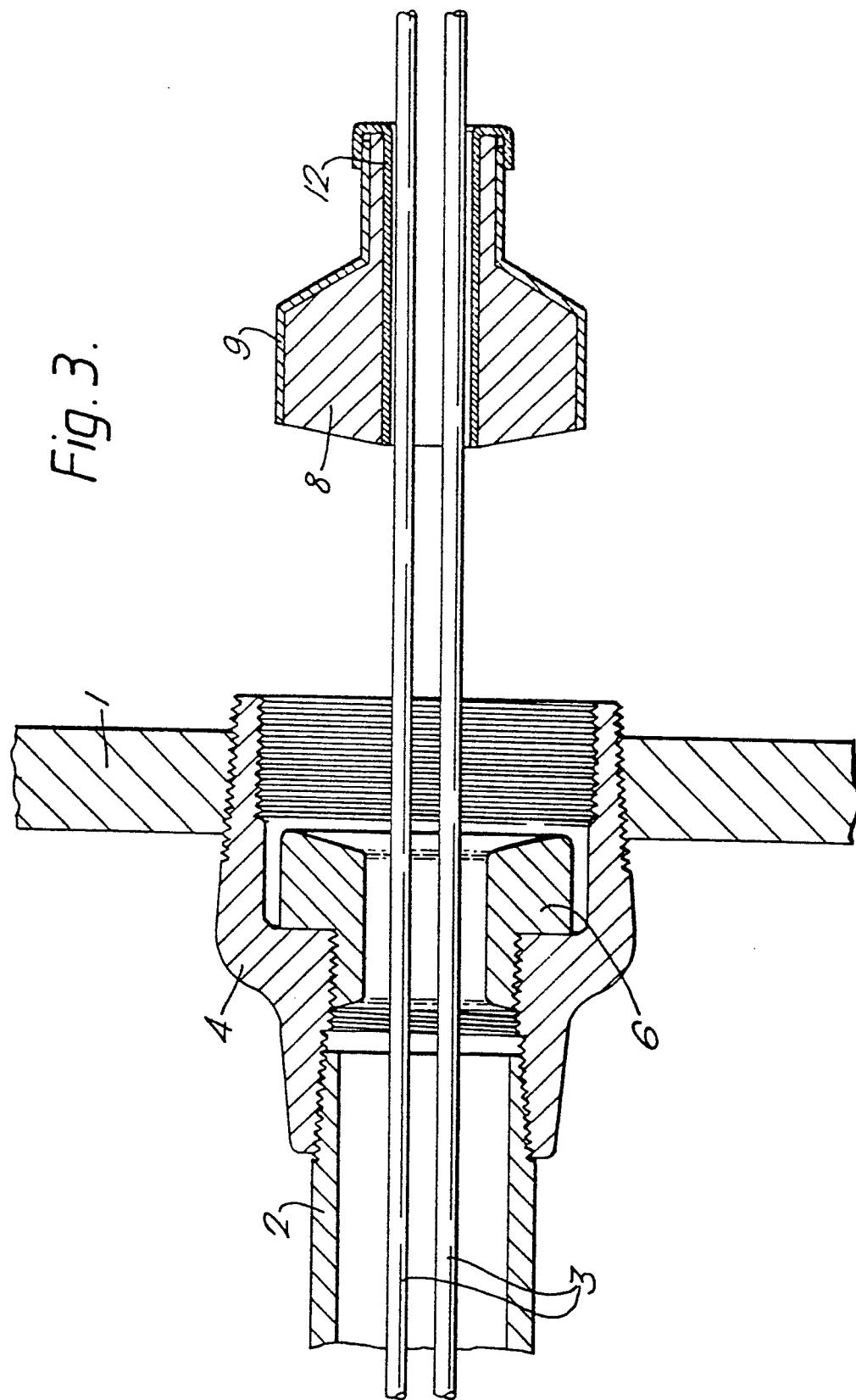


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

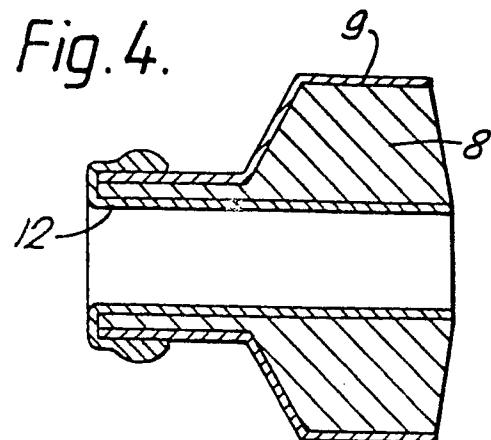


Fig. 5.

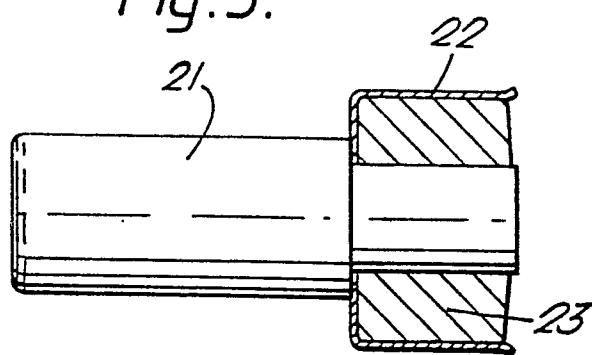
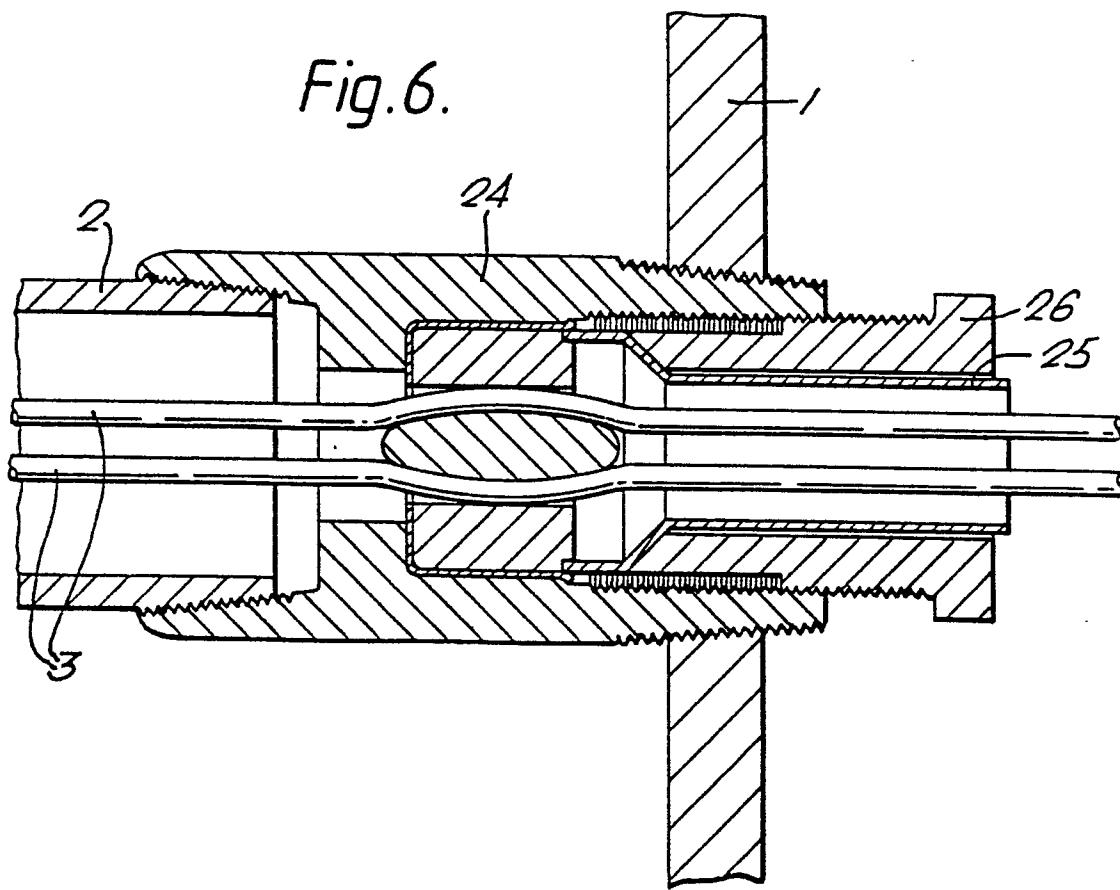


Fig. 6.



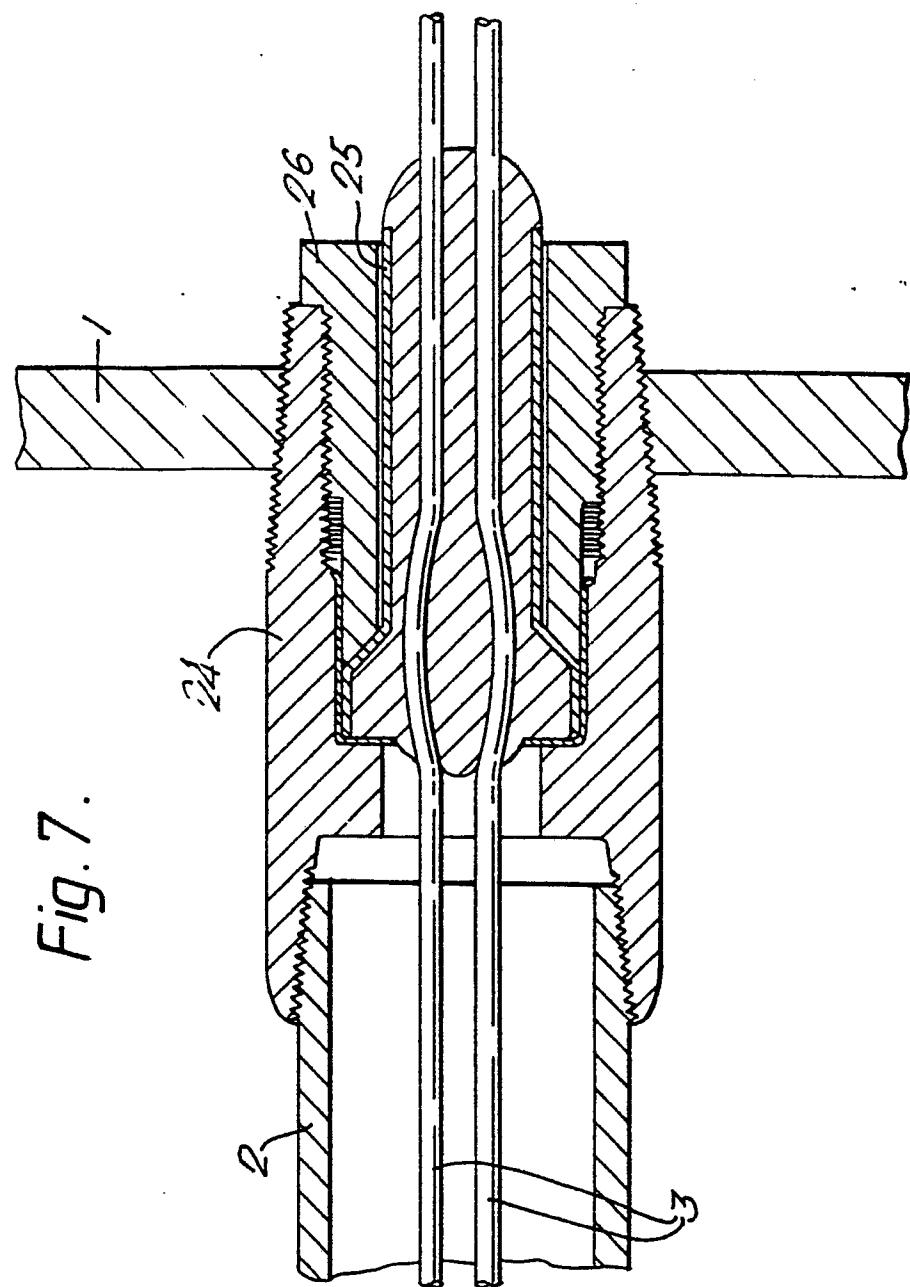
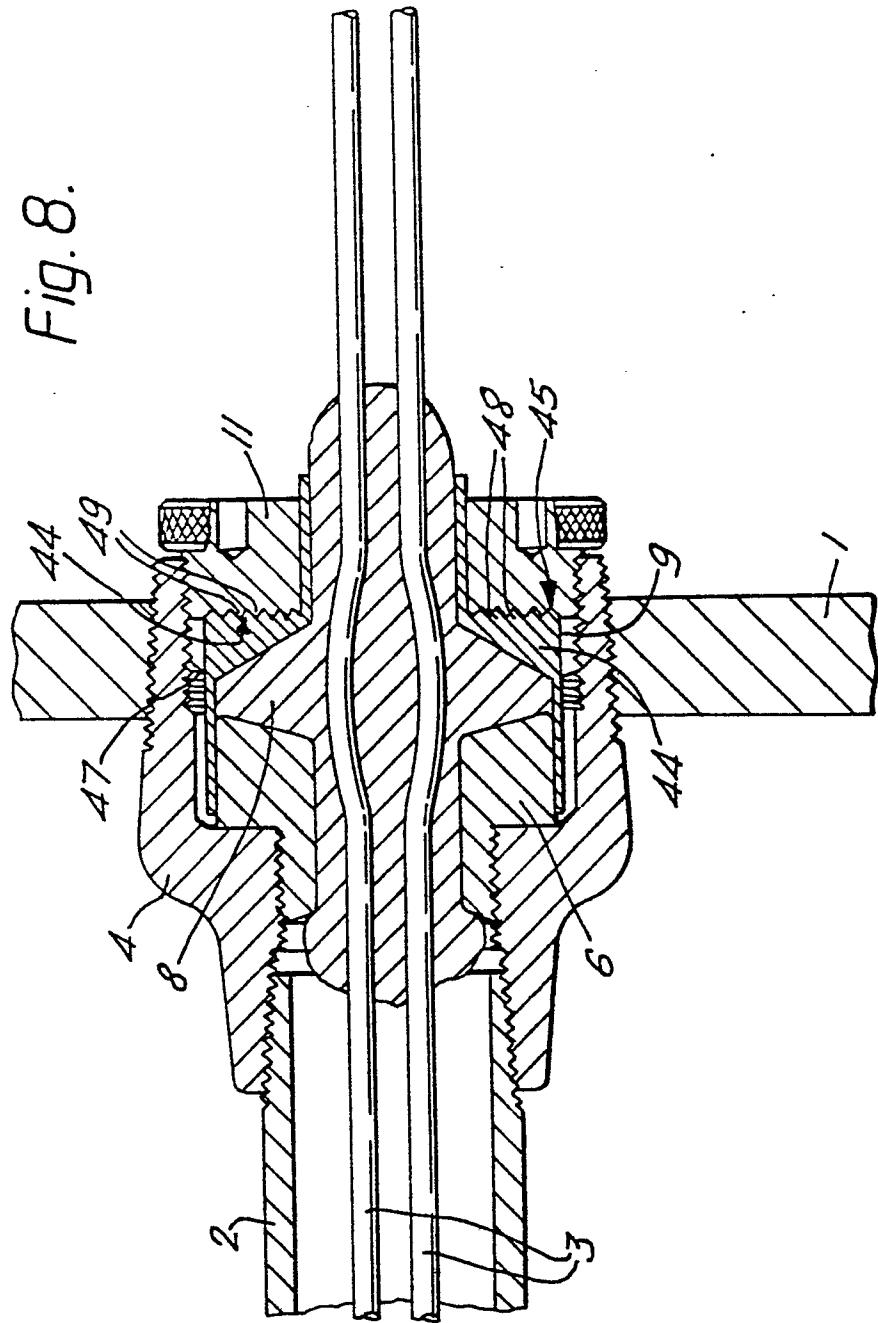


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.





DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
	<p><u>GB - A - 1 020 577 (PRATLEY)</u></p> <p>* Page 1, lines 15-18, 76-81; page 2, lines 1-3, 10-28; 43-49; figures 1,2 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>US - A - 2 542 583 (SHEA)</u></p> <p>* Column 2, lines 25-63; column 3, lines 1-63; figure 1 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>FR - A - 748 175 (THOMSON-HOUSTON)</u></p> <p>* Page 1, lines 49-60; page 2, lines 1-4, 35-80 *</p> <p>--</p>	1,4,9	H 02 G 3/06
D	<p><u>GB - A - 1 524 684 (BICC)</u></p> <p>* Page 1, lines 27-75 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>US - A - 1 697 539 (OLSSON et al.)</u></p> <p>* Lines 45-57; figure 2 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>GB - A - 352 557 (ROSS)</u></p> <p>* Page 2, lines 79-115; figure 3 *</p> <p>----</p>	1,2,9	<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)</p> <p>H 02 G 3/06 H 01 B 17/30 H 02 G 3/08</p>
		1,4-6,9	<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X: particularly relevant A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: conflicting application D: document cited in the application L: citation for other reasons</p>
	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>		
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
The Hague	19-03-1980	TIELEMANS	